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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman*; GEORGE B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, M. B. WAITE, and R. A. OAKLEY; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

October–December, 1924

CONTENTS

	Page
Pink bollworm quarantine order (foreign):	
Cotton from certain border districts of Mexico authorized entry (press notice)	113
Amendment (No. 2) of cotton regulations providing for such entry	114
Treasury Decision 40573	115
Blister rust quarantine (No. 26):	
Report on blister rust conference	115
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine (No. 37):	
Enforcement of requirement of freedom from soil	119
Nursery stock and other plants for propagation must be freed from sand, soil, or earth as a condition of entry (HB–187)	119
Regulation 7 amended eliminating requirement of certification of freedom from earth (amendment No. 2)	120
European corn borer quarantine (domestic) (No. 43):	
Corn borer quarantine extended to include additional infested area (press notice)	121
Regulation 3 amended (amendment No. 1)	121
Instructions to postmasters	123
Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48):	
Restrictions on movement of nursery stock	123
Notice of conference	123
Report of conference	124
Satin moth quarantine (No. 53):	
Satin moth quarantine extended to include additional infested areas (press notice)	124
Regulation 3 amended (amendment No. 2)	125
Instructions to postmasters	125
Fruit and vegetable quarantine (No. 56):	
1924 crop of Spanish grapes infested with Mediterranean fruit fly (press notice)	125
Miscellaneous items:	
Instructions to postmasters re enforcement of Federal quarantines against certain Hawaiian plants and plant products	126
Vacuum fumigation facilities at El Paso, Tex	127
Changes in personnel of Board	127
Penalties imposed for violations of the plant quarantine act	127
Convictions for violations October-December, 1924	127
Summary of all penalties imposed 1914–1924, inclusive	128
Analysis of convictions and fines under blister rust quarantine (No. 26)	129
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	130

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE ORDER (FOREIGN)

COTTON REGULATIONS MODIFIED

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 9, 1924.

Regulations governing the entry of foreign cotton have been amended to provide for the entry under permit and adequate safeguards of Mexican cotton at border ports from certain contiguous districts of Mexico, effective on and after December 15, according to an announcement from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Hitherto all Mexican cotton, except that produced in the Imperial Valley of Lower California, has been denied admission to the United States unless shipped by water route to northern points for disinfection, and the limited provision now made for entry at certain Texas border ports is based on the representation that this cotton must, as a basis of profitable production, reach its market through border ports inasmuch as there are no adequate transportation facilities from points of production into the interior of Mexico. This amendment is particularly to take care of cotton grown on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande Valley contiguous to areas on the American side, where the pink bollworm is already established; namely, from Juarez to the eastern border of the State of Chihuahua. The pink bollworm infestation is substantially the same on both sides of the river in the district indicated, and, with the practical certainty of yearly reinfestation from Mexico, no eradication effort is believed to be practicable at the present time on the American side. Direct entry from Mexico will not be permitted along the lower regions of the Rio Grande, where at present there is no known infestation on the American side and where it is hoped to keep the pest permanently excluded by quarantine measures and the eradication of any incipient foothold.

It is believed therefore that the entry now provided for will not only involve no additional danger to the United States but may be more or less of a safeguard by lessening the risk of smuggling or illegal transportation of Mexican cotton across the border.

As a condition of entry, all cotton will promptly be given the same disinfection at El Paso which is required of other import cotton arriving at maritime ports. The entry will be further safeguarded under permit and bond, with provision for subsequent control of movement from the point of entry until the cotton has been discharged from the disinfecting plant and loaded directly into cars for movement out of the quarantined district. After such disinfection, if promptly shipped, it may move without further restriction to any part of the United States. If held for later shipment out of the district, as a condition of certification for such shipment, provision must be made for its safe storage free from any possible contamination with uninfested cotton or otherwise.

Provision is also made for the movement, under similar conditions, of cotton grown in the Altar Valley in the State of Sonora. Cotton production in this district is of recent development, and the district is believed to be free from the pink bollworm and the cotton boll weevil. Nevertheless, the entry of such cotton will be surrounded with the same safeguards indicated with respect to the upper Rio Grande Valley cotton. In other words, its movement under permit and bond will be controlled by direct routing from the port of Nogales until it has been discharged from the disinfecting plant at El Paso.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OF RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTON WRAPPINGS INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Effective on and after December 15, 1924]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, as revised February 24, 1923, and amended April 30, 1924, be, and the same are hereby, further amended by the addition of a new regulation, to be designated as regulation 13, reading as follows:

Regulation 13.—Provision for entry of cotton from certain border districts of Mexico

Cotton grown in the Altar district in the State of Sonora and in the Rio Grande Valley from Juarez to the eastern line of the State of Chihuahua, and such other districts as may be subsequently approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be admitted into border districts in the United States which are under quarantine on account of the existence in such districts of the pink bollworm, or to such other border points as shall be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such entry shall be governed by the requirements of regulations 1 to 9, inclusive, and 12, of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, and the additional requirements set forth in the following numbered paragraphs of this regulation:

1. Persons contemplating the importation of cotton into the United States from the districts indicated above shall make application for a permit, on forms provided for that purpose, to the Federal Horticultural Board, giving the name and address of the importer in the United States, and if the permit is to be sent to a broker, the latter's name and address also. On approval of such application a permit will be issued.[1] (See regulations 2 and 3.)

2. As a condition of such entry all cotton must be well wrapped and baled; that is, to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

3. At the port of first arrival, the cotton shall be entered under customs bond and immediately forwarded by routing prescribed in the permit to El Paso, Tex., or other points approved by this department for disinfection.

4. After disinfection at El Paso, or other points approved by this department, such cotton, if intended for immediate shipment out of quarantined areas, shall be loaded from the fumigation chamber into cars which have been cleaned or disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Department of Agriculture. If it is desired to hold such disinfected cotton in the quarantined areas in the United States for subsequent shipment out of such areas, it shall be segregated as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, to prevent risk of reinfestation.

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 15, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 8th day of December, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] C. F. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

TREASURY DECISION 40573

Cotton and cotton wrappings—Disinfection and fumigation—Amended regulations governing the importation of cotton and cotton wrappings into the United States

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 22, 1924.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of an amendment to the regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture governing the importation into the United States of cotton and cotton wrappings is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

MCKENZIE MOSS, *Assistant Secretary.*

[Then follows text of Amendment No. 2 and of press release relative thereto.]

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26)

REPORT ON BLISTER RUST CONFERENCE HELD AT WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 26, 1924

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

NOVEMBER 15, 1924.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a summary of the more important points discussed at the conference held in Washington on September 26, 1924, called at the request of the American Association of Nurserymen for the purpose of considering a revision of Federal Plant Quarantine No. 26 (White Pine Blister Rust). Before final action is taken it is desired to give those interested (especially those not in attendance at the conference) an opportunity to express their views with respect both to the recommendations made by the nurserymen and to the suggestions relative thereto indicating the opinion of the Bureau of Plant Industry of this department as submitted in a letter from Dr. W. A. Taylor, chief of that bureau, a copy of which is also inclosed.

Yours very truly,

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman of Board.*

[Above letter was sent to the State quarantine officials and to the nurserymen who attended the conference.]

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[1] Such applications may be sent to the local office of the board, 701 Polk Avenue, Houston, Tex., for approval and forwarding to Washington.

REPORT ON CONFERENCE

As indicated in the notice, this conference was called at the request of the American Association of Nurserymen, through Harlan P. Kelsey, president of this association, for the purpose of considering a revision of Federal Plant Quarantine No. 26. The nurserymen were well represented at the conference, as follows:

The American Association of Nurserymen, by J. Edward Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; C. R. Burr, Manchester, Conn.; and M. Q. Macdonald, attorney, Washington, D. C., representing H. P. Kelsey, president; the New England Nurserymen's Association, by Everett W. Crawford, attorney, Boston, Mass.; the New York Nurserymen's Association, by William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; the New Jersey Nurserymen's Association, by Lester C. Lovett, Little Silver, N. J.; and the Northern Retail Nurserymen's Association, by M. R. Cashman, Owatonna, Minn. Theodore F. Borst, nurseryman, Framingham, Mass.; Richard M. Wyman, nurseryman, Framingham, Mass.; and W. J. Smart, representing The D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., were also in attendance. The following State officials were present: C. R. Pettis, superintendent State forests, Albany, N. Y.; George G. Atwood, director Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Farms and Markets, Albany, N. Y.; H. H. York, forest pathologist, Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.; G. P. Clinton, botanist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.; R. A. Sheals, assistant entomologist, Providence, R. I.; Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture, Boston, Mass.; C. H. Hadley, director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edward H. Hall, secretary Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks, New York, N. Y.; and A. W. McCallum, forest pathologist, Ottawa, Canada. There were also present experts and officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry and of the Federal Horticultural Board.

Mr. Moon was the principal spokesman for the nurserymen. He said that the nurserymen recognized the potential danger from the white pine blister rust and were quite in accord with any views looking to the protection of the white pine resources. He explained, however, that the nurserymen of the country felt that there was a possibility that the quarantine could be modified without increasing the risk of spread of this disease and presented the following definite suggestions:

1. That dormant, defoliated, red and white fruited currants and gooseberries when found free of blister rust by the nursery inspector during the growing season, shall be permitted free circulation in all States east of the humorously, though graphically, termed "Hindenburg Line."

2. That five-needled pine from nurseries in vicinities where blister rust occurs shall, when grown in the nursery away from proximity to any Ribes, and when sprayed or treated, be certified for free shipment east of the "Hindenburg Line." That five-needled pine from vicinities free of blister rust be permitted to circulate interstate, east of the said line.

3. That the pine leaf blister rust "Hindenburg Line" be moved west one tier of States.

In connection with these suggestions he reported that the nurserymen, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen, held at Atlantic City last June, had taken action outlawing the black currant, which is the principal alternate host of the blister rust, and that this action meant that most, if not all, of the nurserymen of the country would give up the further growth and sale of the black currant.

As modifying the suggestions presented by the nurserymen relative to the movement of white pines, Mr. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts, presented the following statement indicating more particularly the conditions and safeguards which in his judgment would warrant a modification of the quarantine with respect to the shipment of white pines out of the New England and New York areas:

It is recommended that the present quarantine be modified for the reason that conditions are quite different from those prevailing at the time the quarantine was established. At that time the blister rust was supposed to be confined to a relatively small area; now it is generally distributed in New England, in New York, and has been found in several other States in the east and in the State of Washington.

While the sale of white pines from Massachusetts nurseries may not be large, it is the impression of the nurserymen that the quarantine should be changed to meet present conditions. It is very embarassing to have to refuse

an order for five-leaved pines when conditions apparently will warrant the sale.

Upon the best authority, it is now believed that wherever all Ribes, wild and cultivated, are eliminated from areas within 900 feet of white pines, and cultivated black currants, including the so-called flowering currants, have been removed to a distance of one mile from the pines, that the pines will be safe from the blister rust. It therefore seems logical to apply the same practice to the protection of the five-leaved pines growing in the nurseries of the State and to permit the shipment of such stock wherever a suitable Ribes-free zone can be provided.

It is suggested, therefore, that Massachusetts nurseries be allowed to ship five-needled pines, provided that a suitable Ribes-free zone is established in and around the nurseries. A suitable Ribes-free zone would mean that there would be no wild or cultivated Ribes within the nursery or within a distance of 900 feet from the nursery, and in addition that no cultivated black currants or its varieties shall be present anywhere within a mile of the nursery. There should be a further provision, however, that permission to ship shall only apply to stock that has been grown subsequent to the establishment of the Ribes-free zone above described. (That is, permission to ship shall deal only with the young pines after this permission has been given and not with the older pines as they are now found in the nursery where they may not be Ribes-free and permission not given.) In other words, the five-leaved pines now growing in the nurseries may have already been exposed to infection, due particularly to the presence of cultivated black currants, and therefore should not be shipped.

The Ribes-free zone around the nurseries shall be established and maintained by the State Department of Agriculture, and certification of the pines grown under these Ribes-free conditions shall be made to the proper authorities.

These suggestions were fully discussed by the conference. It was apparent that the first of these suggestions involved no lessening of existing restrictions on the interstate movement of red and white fruited currants and of gooseberries, but actually gives greater security in the suggested requirement of defoliation and inspection. It was pointed out by the nurserymen that the real purpose back of this suggestion was to give greater support to suggestion No. 3, namely, that the western quarantine line referred to under these additional safeguards with respect to currants and gooseberries could be moved still farther west one tier of States, so as to increase the territory within which the distribution of such currants and gooseberries could be made from nurseries east of the line. Evidently such extension would have a special value for nurseries in the western portion of that area, namely, nearer the present line.

The second suggestion of the nurserymen, relative to five-needled pines, as limited in the statement submitted by Commissioner Gilbert, of Massachusetts, asks for a modification of the quarantine, so as to permit movement from the eastern quarantined areas, New England and New York, of white pines throughout the whole quarantined area, namely, east of the western (Mississippi Valley) quarantine line. The precautionary measures which were suggested with respect to nurseries growing white pines within the New York and New England areas would make it possible, in the belief of the proponents of the recommendation, to surround such movement of pines with safeguards which would eliminate any risk of its being a means of dissemination of the white-pine blister rust. The adoption of this suggestion would operate to terminate also the existing restriction on the movement of five-leaved pines from New England into the State of New York.

The third request, namely, to move the western line still farther west one tier of States, would increase, of course, the commercial field for all eastern nurserymen, but would be, as already indicated, of particular benefit to nurserymen in the western portion of the quarantined area. On the other hand, such change would place under the restrictions of the quarantine all nurserymen in the additional tier of States, i. e., the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and would limit sales by such nurserymen to the quarantined area. None of these States were represented at the conference.

As indicating the bearing of such change in the quarantine line on the main object of the quarantine, namely, to prevent the blister rust from reaching the great white-pine areas of the West, the results were given of a very careful survey which had been made by the Bureau of Plant Industry along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains to determine the most eastern outposts of five-

needled pines. From this survey it appeared that with the exception of a very small extension of such pines into southwestern Nebraska, and some half dozen trees in the Black Hills of South Dakota, there are no stands of these trees in the States concerned. It was pointed out, however, that such change would mean the bringing of the quarantine line that much closer to the great white-pine areas only a little farther west.

With respect to the proposed elimination of the restrictions on the movement of white pines from New England and New York, strong protests were voiced either in person or by letter by officials and others representing the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Objections against any change in the existing quarantine were also expressed either in person or by letter by State officials, organizations, or individuals of California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

In view of the uncertainty, brought out in the discussion, as to whether the adoption of recommendations two and three would be altogether free from risk, and in view also of the conflict in recommendation from the different States affected, decision on the suggestions submitted has been withheld for their further consideration by the experts of the Bureau of Plant Industry who are charged with the enforcement of the blister rust quarantine in cooperation with the Federal Horticultural Board, and to give opportunity to submit the suggestions for the consideration of the officials and nursery interests of States which would be affected and which were not represented at the conference.

RECOMMENDATIONS BUREAU PLANT INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 28, 1924.*

Dr. C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.

DEAR DOCTOR MARLATT: In accordance with the suggestion made at the conference called at the request of the committee of the American Association of Nurserymen on September 26, 1924, to consider what change in the restrictions on shipment of pines, red currants, black currants, and gooseberries could be made, the various suggestions and facts brought out at the conference, together with the records available, have been carefully considered in this bureau.

It is the consensus of opinion in this bureau that free movement of Ribes nursery stock, except *Ribes nigrum, aureum,* and *odoratum,* that has been determined as free from blister-rust infection by inspection in September and which is thoroughly defoliated and dipped in either Bordeaux or lime-sulphur solution, does not offer material risk of spreading white-pine blister rust. Accordingly it is the recommendation of this bureau that, according to limitations outlined, nursery stock of red currants, white currants, and gooseberries be released from quarantine restrictions and be allowed to move interstate either in the eastern portion of the United States or into States west of the Missouri-Mississippi River quarantine line, provided that no black currants or flowering currants are grown or handled by the nursery from which shipment would be made and no infections of white-pine blister rust are known to exist within 1 mile of the nursery.[2]

The black currants (*Ribes nigrum, aureum,* and *odoratum*) constitute so dangerous a menace to the white pine as carriers and disseminators of blister rust that it is highly desirable that their movement into all white-pine States be prohibited through Federal quarantine, if possible, as a means of aiding the States in protecting their pine stands from the spread of the disease. It has been suggested that this could be accomplished by recognizing each white-pine State as a district into and out of which the movement of these dangerous species could be prohibited by quarantine. If that course is practicable, I recommend that it be followed in order that the introduction and spread of the disease may be reduced to the absolute minimum possible to accomplish. The commerce in these species is so unimportant that it is not believed that any material financial loss would be caused by such a quarantine.

With respect to pines, the safeguards suggested by Commissioner Gilbert would appear to offer a fairly satisfactory assurance of freedom from infection of white-pine nursery stock. As a matter of expediency, however, it is

[2] The inspection and certification indicated in this paragraph are understood to be State inspection and certification, but under such cooperation and supervision as can be made by the inspectors of the Federal Blister Rust Service.

doubtful whether the supervision and underwriting on the part of Federal inspectors of the inspection undertaken by State agencies might not prove too difficult and expensive. This bureau would be unable to cooperate with the Federal Horticultural Board in this activity to the extent that it has been able to cooperate in inspection and related problems of the enforcement of the present quarantine regulations.

Furthermore, the greater difficulty of finding infections in early stages in pines, together with the fact that infected pines if planted in uninfected regions are likely to be more permanent and therefore more serious centers for starting new epidemics of white-pine blister rust, makes this bureau unwilling to recommend any modification at the present time in the limitations placed upon movement of white-pine nursery stock.

Yours very truly,

W. A. TAYLOR,
Chief Bureau of Plant Industry.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE (No. 37)

ENFORCEMENT OF REQUIREMENT OF FREEDOM FROM SOIL

It has become advisable to provide for a modification of the details of enforcing the requirement that all nursery stock and other plants for propagation must be freed from sand, soil, or earth as a condition of entry. These modifications are indicated in HB–187, and in amendment No. 2 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, which follow:

ALL NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS FOR PROPAGATION MUST BE FREED FROM SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH AS A CONDITION OF ENTRY

NOVEMBER 20, 1924.

HB–187.

[This letter of instructions supplements, and in some particulars replaces, circular letter HB–185, issued September 2, 1924, under a similar title.]

Under regulation 7, quarantine 37, "All nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for import must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be freed by washing or other means from such sand, soil, or earth."

This regulation contemplates that such freeing of plants from earth, etc., is to be carried out by the exporter in the country of origin. While, as a rule, this requirement has been met by the exporters, it has happened rather too frequently that the cleaning as done abroad has not been such as to eliminate all risk, either as to portions or all of particular shipments, and in a few instances commercial and other shipments have arrived for entry in which no cleaning whatsoever had been attempted. These violations in greater or less degree of the regulation have presented to the board the necessity of either permitting cleaning in the more meritorious instances as a condition of entry or else refusing entry altogether.

After a full review of the situation the board has now decided to adopt a policy which will place all shipments of plants on a basis of equality as to entry with respect to soil contamination by giving to each permittee whose plants have not been adequately cleaned by the exporter the option of either removing the plants from the United States or freeing them from soil at his own expense and risk. For such cleaning the nursery stock or other plants will be delivered to the permittee upon the filing with the collector of customs of a bond with approved sureties in double the invoice value (but in no case less than $100), the conditions of which shall be that the movement of a shipment for such cleaning shall, unless otherwise authorized by the board, be within the limits of the port of entry and, as to conveyance and place, only as authorized by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, and that the cleaning of the plants and the disinfection of the soil by steam or other means shall be under the supervision of and shall be satisfactory to

the said inspector. Upon the completion of such cleaning the shipments will be released from the conditions of the bond on notice in writing by the said inspector to the collector of customs.

This order applies to all commercial or other shipments under regulations 2, 3, and 14 of quarantine 37, and will, therefore, cover horseradish and other food products with soil imported under regulation 2; fruit stocks, rose stocks, etc., imported under regulation 3; and special permit material imported under regulation 14.[3]

Attention is drawn to the fact that this order may necessitate, in the case of large shipments which are inadequately freed from soil, their removal to some warehouse within the port in which facilities are available for such cleaning and for the disinfection of the removed soil. It may be noted that the attempt during the last season to disinfect commercial shipments of fruit stocks by vacuum fumigation demonstrated that such fumigation is totally ineffective, and, therefore, the removal and disinfection of the soil appears to be the only available alternative.

In connection with this order it should be definitely understood that the requirement of freedom from soil is believed to be essential to the protection of this country from the entry of pests, and this requirement will be strictly enforced as to all shipments. The provision herein made for cleaning, therefore, is merely to afford a means of completing this requirement at the port of entry when, for any reason, it has been inadequately carried out by the exporter. In view of this provision, the requirement of foreign certification of such cleaning has been dropped. (See amendment No. 2 of Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, effective November 20, 1924.)

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman Federal Horticultural Board.*

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OF REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 37

[Effective on and after November 20, 1924]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 7 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 37, governing the importation of nursery stock, plants, and seeds into the United States, which became effective April 5, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Regulation 7.—Certification, marking, freedom from sand, soil, or earth, and approved packing material

The importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from countries which maintain inspection will not be allowed unless the invoice is accompanied by an original certificate, and unless each container bears a copy certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the country from which it is exported, stating that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds covered by the certificate have been thoroughly inspected by him or under his direction at the time of packing, and found, or believed to be, free from injurious plant diseases and insect pests.

Each certificate and copy certificate shall give the date of inspection, name of the grower or exporter, the district or locality and the country where grown, and a statement that the nursery stock and other plants and seeds have been inspected by a duly authorized official and found, or believed to be, free from insect pests and plant diseases. The original certificate shall be signed and sealed by, and the copy certificate shall bear the seal and the actual or reproduced signature of, a responsible inspection official for the country of origin.

Lists of officials in foreign countries authorized to inspect nursery stock and other plants and seeds, giving their names and official designations, will be furnished to collectors of customs through the Secretary of the Treasury.

Each case, box, or other container or covering of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry shall be plainly and correctly marked to

[3] The same provision for cleaning will be permitted with respect to any shipments of fruits or vegetables with earth imported under quarantine 56.

show the number of the permit, the general nature and quantity of the contents, the district or locality and country where grown, the name and address of the exporter, and the name and address of the consignee.

All nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for import must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be freed by washing or other means from such sand, soil, or earth: *Provided*, That sand, soil, or earth may be employed for the packing of bulbs and corms when such sand, soil, or earth has been sterilized or otherwise safeguarded in accordance with the methods prescribed by the Federal Horticultural Board and is so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin. The use of such sand, soil, or earth as packing for plants other than bulbs and corms is not authorized.

All packing materials employed in connection with importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds are subject to approval as to such use by the Federal Horticultural Board. Such packing material must not previously have been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants, and except as provided in the preceding paragraph for bulbs and corms must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and must be certified as meeting these conditions by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.[4]

If a package of nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for entry includes any prohibited article, or if any of the plants have not been freed from earth, the entire package may be refused entry.

This amendment shall be effective on and after November 20, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of November, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HOWARD M. GORE, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC) (NO. 43)

CORN BORER QUARANTINE EXTENDED

[Press notice]

DECEMBER 16, 1924.

Further territory in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan is added to the area, including parts of New England, now under Federal quarantine on account of the prevalence of the European corn borer, in an amendment of the quarantine regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective December 15. It is noted that no spread of the pest outside of the area heretofore designated as infested in the New England States covered by this quarantine was determined. The new territory was found to be invaded during the past season.

The European corn borer has been in this country comparatively a few years. It has been found to be a dangerous crop insect pest and a serious menace to a number of our food products, especially our corn crop. Under the guidance of the Federal Horticultural Board, both Federal and State forces are trying to prevent its spread to other parts of the country. By means of quarantines they are regulating the shipment of products likely to carry the pest outside the areas already infested.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 43 (THIRD REVISION)

[Effective on and after December 15, 1924]

United authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and in accordance with regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), on

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[4] For detailed instructions relative to packing materials, including sterilized soil for bulbs and corms, see HB-132, revised June 8, 1921.

account of the European corn borer, promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture April 23, 1924, notice is hereby given that the following townships or other political subdivisions are now added to and included within the area therein designated as infested by the European corn borer, and said regulation 3 is amended accordingly:

New York (Western).—Cold Spring, Elko, Humphrey, Randolph, Red House, and South Valley, in *Cattaraugus County;* Busti and Kiantone, in *Chautauqua County;* Alexander, Bethany, Byron, Elba, Le Roy, and Pavilion, in *Genessee County;* Leicester, in *Livingston County;* Greece, Hamlin, Parma, Rochester, and Wheatland, in *Monroe County;* Barre, Carlton, Gaines, Kendall, and Shelby, in *Orleans County;* Pike, in *Wyoming County.*

Pennsylvania.—Athens, Bloomfield, Cambridge, Conneaut, Cussewago, East Fairfield, East Fallowfield, East Mead, Fairfield, Greenwood, Hayfield, North Shenango, Oil Creek, Pine, Randolph, Richmond, Rockdale, Rome, Sadsbury, South Shenango, Sparta, Steuben, Summerhill, Summit, Troy, Union, Venango, Vernon, Wayne, West Fallowfield, West Mead, West Shenango, and Woodcock, in *Crawford County;* Concord and Union, in *Erie County;* Green, Hickory, Pymatuning, Salem, South Pymatuning, Sugar Grove, and West Salem, in *Mercer County;* Columbus, Conewango, Eldred, Freehold, and Sugar Grove, in *Warren County.*

Ohio.—Clear Creek, Jackson, Orange, Ruggles, Sullivan, and Troy, in *Ashland County;* Andover, Cherry Valley, Colebrook, Orwell, Rome, Wayne, Williamsfield, and Windsor, in *Ashtabula County;* Auburn and Vernon, in *Crawford County;* Orange, in *Cuyahoga County;* Groton, in *Erie County;* Amboy, Fulton, and Swan Creek, in *Fulton County;* Auburn, Bainbridge, Burton, Huntsburg, Middlefield, Munson, Newbury, Parkman, Russell, and Troy, in *Geauga County;* Bronson, Clarksfield, Fairfield, Fitchville, Greenfield, Greenwich, Hartland, Lyme, New Haven, New London, Norwich, Peru, Richmond, Ridgefield, Ripley, Sherman, Townsend, and Wakeman, in *Huron County;* Brighton, Camden, Carlisle, Columbia, Eaton, Grafton, Huntington, Penfield, Pittsfield, Rochester, and Wellington, in *Lorain County;* Monclova, Providence, Richfield, Spencer, Swanton, Waterville, and Waynesfield, in *Lucas County;* Austintown, Berlin, Boardman, Canfield, Coitsville, Ellsworth, Jackson, Milton, Poland, and Youngstown, in *Mahoning County;* Brunswick, Chatham, Granger, Guilford, Harrisville, Hinckley, Homer, Lafayette, Litchfield, Liverpool, Medina, Montville, Sharon, Spencer, Wadsworth, Westfield, and York, in *Medina County;* Aurora, Atwater, Brimfield, Charlestown, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Freedom, Hiram, Mantua, Nelson, Paris, Palmyra, Randolph, Ravenna, Rootstown, Shalersville, Streetsboro, Suffield, and Windham, in *Portage County;* Blooming Grove, Butler, Cass, Franklin, Jackson, Madison, Mifflin, Plymouth, Sharon, and Weller, in *Richland County;* Ballville, Green Creek, Jackson, Madison, and Scott, in *Sandusky County;* Adams, Big Spring, Bloom, Clinton, Eden, Hopewell, Jackson, Liberty, London, Pleasant, Reed, Scipio, Seneca, Thompson, and Venice, in *Seneca County;* Canton, Jackson, Lake, Lawrence, Marlboro, Nimishillen, Osnaburg, Plain, Perry, Pike, Sandy, and Tuscarawas, in *Stark County;* Bath, Boston, Copley, Coventry, Hudson, Northfield, Northampton, Norton, Portage, Richfield, Springfield, Stow, Tallmadge, and Twinsburg, in *Summit County;* Bazetta, Bloomfield, Braceville, Brookfield, Bristol, Champion, Farmington, Fowler, Green, Gustavus, Hartford, Hubbard, Howland, Johnston, Kinsman, Liberty, Lordstown, Mecca, Mesopotamia, Newton, Southington, Vienna, Vernon, Warren, and Weathersfield, in *Trumbull County;* Baughman, Canaan, Chippewa, Congress, Green, and Milton, in *Wayne County;* Center, Freedom, Grand Rapids, Liberty, Montgomery, Milton, Perry, Plain, Portage, Washington, Webster, and Weston, in *Wood County.*

Michigan.—Sherman, in *Huron County;* Armadia, Bruce, Chesterfield, Clinton, Erin, Harrison, Lenox, Macomb, Ray, Richmond, Shelby, Sterling, Warren, and Washington, in *Macomb County;* Loudon, Milan, and Summerfield, in *Monroe County;* Avon, Bloomfield, Commerce, Farmington, Highland, Lyon, Milford, Novi, Oakland, Orion, Pontiac, Royal Oak, Southfield, Troy, Waterford, West Bloomfield, and White Lake, in *Oakland County;* Berlin, Brockway, Burtonville, Casco, China, Clay, Clyde, Columbus, Cottrellville, Emmett, Fort Gratiot, Grant, Greenwood, Ira, Kenockee, Kimball, Lynn, Mussey, Port Huron, Riley, St. Clair, Wales, Island of Dickinson, and Island of Harsens, in *St. Clair County;* Almont, in *Lapeer County;* Delaware, Forester, Lexington, Sanilac, and Worth, in *Sanilac County;* Ann Arbor, Augusta, Lodi, Northfield, Pittsfield, Salem, Saline, Scio, Superior, Webster, York, and Ypsilanti, in

Washtenaw County; Canton, Dearborn, Livonia, Nankin, Northville, Plymouth, Redford, Romulus, Sumpter, and Van Buren, in *Wayne County;* Adrien, Blissfield, Clinton, Deerfield, Fairfield, Franklin, Macon, Madison, Ogden, Palmyra, Raisin, Ridgeway, Riga, and Tecumseh, in *Lenawee County.*

This amendment shall be effective on and after December 15, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of December, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: There is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 1 to Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (Third Revision) of the United States Department of Agriculture, effective December 15, 1924, the purpose of which is to extend the quarantine on account of the European corn-borer infestation by adding certain newly infested areas in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.

The following plants and plant products are subject to the restrictions of quarantine order No. 43:

(1) Corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass, from all infested areas, throughout the entire year.

(2) Cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island throughout the entire year.

(3) Celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, and oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing from infested areas in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island between June 1 and December 31.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to from the infested areas designated in the quarantine order and amendments thereto is subject to the restrictions of that order, and all concerned will please be governed accordingly.[5]

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF NURSERY STOCK

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE

DECEMBER 15, 1924.

A conference of State officials, nurserymen, and other interested persons with a view particularly to determining methods of better safeguarding the movement of nursery stock out of areas infested with the Japanese beetle is called to meet at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., December 30, at 10 a. m.

With Philadelphia as a center, the Japanese beetle area includes one of the most important nursery districts of the country, the Federal Horticultural Board points out in announcing the calling of the conference. Approximately one-half of the nursery stock grown in the restricted area consists of evergreens varying in size from lining-out stock to specimen trees worth $1,000 or more apiece. Most of such stock must be shipped in earth balls to be of

[5] Issued January 15, 1925.

value to the purchaser. Current methods of treating such nursery stock shipped with earth under this quarantine will be the subject for particular discussion.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE

This conference evoked a good deal of interest and had a fairly large attendance, representatives being present from 18 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. The methods employed to disinfect balled plants and other plants shipped with soil from infested districts were described and explained in detail, notably by L. B. Smith, who is in charge, under the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture, of the enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine, in cooperation particularly with the plant quarantine authorities of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. A rather lengthy discussion followed, in the course of which the representatives of certain States presented rather strong objections to assuming even the suspicion of risk which must necessarily attend any movement of plants with soil. The representatives of other States indicated their belief that the existing requirements developed a degree of safety as great as probably could be expected and, in fact, a degree which rendered the movement of such nursery stock probably as free from risk as other articles of interstate commerce which have no relation in origin to farm or nursery products or the Japanese beetle; in other words, a danger not greater than that due to miscellaneous movement—motor, rail, freight, etc.—which passes through or out of the invaded districts.

Based on the facts brought out at this conference, and after consultation with the experts of the Bureau of Entomology and with officials of States cooperating in the enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine, the Federal Horticultural Board has decided to make no change at the present time in the rules and regulations and instructions issued thereunder governing the disinfection, certification, and movement of nursery stock out of these areas, except to provide that no further movement of outdoor plants with soil under disinfection and certification shall be permitted until there shall have been carried out additional experimentation with soil treatment, which has been tentatively outlined, to develop fully whether such treatment can be relied upon to give 100 per cent efficiency in destroying grubs in soil. It is expected that such experimentation will be taken up as soon as soil conditions permit, and completed in time, should the results be favorable, to allow the normal spring movement of plants with earth. It was generally appreciated that the restrictions on the movement of nursery stock and other plants without soil could be accepted under the existing requirements as being fully safeguarded.[6]

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE (NO. 53)

SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE EXTENDED

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 16, 1924.

Spread of the satin moth to new territory in New Hampshire and Massachusetts has led the Secretary of Agriculture to extend the area held under Federal quarantine. Scouting work by the Federal Horticultural Board this year found the pest prevalent in additional localities. Under the new boundaries established by the Secretary in his order just announced, the quarantined area includes the following towns:

In New Hampshire: Amherst, Milford, Hudson, and Nashua.

In Massachusetts: Tyngsboro, Franklin, Wrentham, Norfolk, Foxborough, Walpole, Medfield, Dover, Dedham, Westwood, Norwood, Milton, Canton, Sharon, Stoughton, Avon, Holbrook, Randolph, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Norwell, Hanover, Rockland, Abington, Whitman, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater, West Bridgewater, Easton, Mansfield, Halifax, and Dennis.

This quarantine applies only to poplars and willows. On account of the extreme difficulty of detecting the inconspicuous webs in which the caterpillars hibernate, it is necessary to place an embargo against the movement of these trees from the quarantined area.

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[6] The report of this conference was issued as a press notice substantially as above February 7, 1925.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 53

[Effective on and after October 1, 1924]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 3 of the Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 53, on account of the satin moth, which became effective January 1, 1922, as amended November 7, 1923, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

Regulation 3.—Infested areas

The following towns and all the territory between said towns and the Atlantic Ocean are designated as satin moth infested areas:

Portsmouth, Newington, Dover, Madbury, Lee, Nottingham, Raymond, Candia, Allenstown, Epsom, Chichester, Concord, Boscawen, Northfield, Franklin, Boscawen, Concord, Hopkinton, Bow, Goffstown, Bedford, Amherst, Milford, Amherst, and Nashua, *New Hampshire;* Tyngsboro, Chelmsford, Billerica, Bedford, Concord, Sudbury, Marlborough, Framingham, Sherborn, Holliston, Millis, Franklin, Wrentham, Foxborough, Mansfield, Easton, Bridgewater, Halifax, East Bridgewater, Whitman, Rockland, Hanover, Norwell, and Scituate, *Massachusetts;* also the town of Dennis, in Barnstable County, *Massachusetts.*

The infested areas may be extended or reduced as found necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the State in which the infested area is located and by publication in newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the State in which the areas affected are located.

This amendment shall be effective on and after October 1, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of September, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE EXTENSION OF SATIN MOTH QUARANTINE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, October 27, 1924.

Postmaster:

Referring to notice of quarantine No. 53 of the United States Department of Agriculture, which became effective January 1, 1922, quarantining certain areas of the States of Massachusetts and New Hampshire on account of the satin moth against the movement of poplars and willows therefrom into or through any other State, Territory or District, or portion thereof, not included within the infested areas, there is inclosed for your information and guidance a copy of amendment No. 2, to the regulations thereunder, from which you will observe that additional areas have been designated as infested by the satin moth.

Under the provisions of paragraph 1, section 467, Postal Laws and Regulations, the acceptance for mailing of the plants and plant products referred to in quarantine order No. 53 from the infested areas is subject to the restrictions of that order, and you will please be governed accordingly.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER, *Third Assistant Postmaster General.*

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE (NO. 56)

FRUIT FLY INFESTATION IN 1924 CROP OF SPANISH GRAPES

[Press notice]

NOVEMBER 5, 1924.

The Federal Horticultural Board, United States Department of Agriculture, reports that inspection of Spanish grapes arriving at the port of New York

for transshipment to the Dominican Republic showed them to be infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly, apparently heavier even than was the case last year, and that the fruit fly maggots were in a state of development indicating that the infestation took place for the most part in the latter part of September. That the commercial importation of Spanish grapes into the United States would, therefore, involve a continued risk is emphasized by this finding and would seem to justify the existing embargo on this product.[7]

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS RE ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL QUARANTINES AGAINST CERTAIN HAWAIIAN PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

POSTMASTER:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, December 3, 1924.

MY DEAR SIR: It has come to our attention that sufficient care is not exercised by some postmasters in the Hawaiian Islands concerning the enforcement of quarantine orders of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibiting the movement from those islands of certain plants and plant products. Your attention is, therefore, invited to the following quarantine orders in force in the Hawaiian Islands:

Quarantine order No. 13 prohibits the movement from the Hawaiian Islands into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all fruits and vegetables in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Under regulation 2 of the above quarantine order an exception is made of coconuts, either in or free from the husks, when shipped without wrapping or packing as individual parcels.

Quarantine order No. 16 prohibits the movement from the Hawaiian Islands of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Quarantine order No. 30 prohibits the movement from the Hawaiian Islands of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams, on account of the sweet potato weevil and the sweet potato scarabee.

Quarantine order No. 32 prohibits the movement from the Hawaiian Islands of any species or variety of banana plants, on account of two injurious weevils.

Quarantine order No. 47 prohibits the movement from the Hawaiian Islands of cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed products on account of the pink boll worm.

No restrictions are placed by quarantine order No. 47 on the movement of cottonseed oil provided it is put up in accordance with the provisions of section 462, postal laws and regulations, and proper postage is prepaid.

The foregoing quarantine orders and regulations shall not apply to importations of fruits, cotton, cottonseed, etc., and vegetables from Hawaii made by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes when addressed to the Federal Horticultural Board and bearing one of the special yellow and green mailing tags issued by that board.

In this connection your attention is invited to the marked portions of the inclosed circular dated May 1, 1924.

Please use your utmost endeavor to see that no violation of any of the above-mentioned quarantine orders occurs at your office and if you desire any further information with respect thereto you should address this office, when you will be fully advised.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

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[7] In view of this infestation, the Consul General of the Dominican Republic in New York arranged for the direct return to Spain of this shipment of grapes.

VACUUM FUMIGATION FACILITIES AT EL PASO, TEX.

During the month of September the vacuum fumigation plant of the El Paso Compress & Fumigation Co., El Paso, Tex., was placed in operation. This plant was constructed primarily for the purpose of fumigating cotton moving out of the infested areas in western Texas. Since the modification of the cotton regulations on December 15 so as to permit the entry into the United States of cotton grown in the Altar district in the State of Sonora and in certain portions of the Rio Grande Valley, Mexico, this plant has also been used to fumigate such cotton, under the supervision of an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board. The present capacity of the plant is 120 standard compressed bales, but this capacity can very readily be doubled should the need arise.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF BOARD

Under date of November 17, 1924, the Secretary of Agriculture announced the appointment of Dr. M. B. Waite, senior pathologist in charge of fruit disease investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, as a member of the Federal Horticultural Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. William A. Orton. Doctor Orton tendered his resignation in order that he might accept the position of scientific director and general manager of the Tropical Research Foundation.

Under date of December 24, 1924, the Secretary announced the appointment of Dr. R. A. Oakley, senior agronomist in charge of new and rare field seed distribution, Bureau of Plant Industry, as a member of the board to fill the vacancy caused by the granting of Dr. Karl F. Kellerman's request that he be relieved of membership on the board. Doctor Kellerman made this request in order that he might have more time to handle the numerous and important problems arising in the Bureau of Plant Industry.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period October 1 to December 31, 1924:

White-pine blister-rust quarantine (No. 26).—In the case of the *United States* v. *The Westminster Nursery*, Westminster, Md., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $5 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 240.)

In the case of the *United States* v. *The Holmes-Letherman Seed Co.*, Canton, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere, and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 243.)

In the case of the *United States* v. *The Atlantic Nursery & Small Fruit Farm*, Atlantic, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of currant and gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 247.)

In the case of the *United States* v. *Hillcrest Gardens*, Albert Lea, Minn., in the interstate shipment of gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 252.)

In the case of the *United States* v. *Earl Ferris Nursery Co.*, Hampton, Iowa, in the interstate shipment of a white-pine tree to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 232.)

In the case of the *United States* v. *Cap-a-ha Nursery*, Cape Girardeau, Mo., in the interstate shipment of currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined $10. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 246.)

SUMMARY OF ALL PENALTIES IMPOSED UNDER THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT 1914 TO 1924, INCLUSIVE

Quarantine or order	Year of convictions	Number of convictions	Total fines	Average of fines
Gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine (domestic)	1914	16	$390	$24.37
	1915	1	25	25.00
	1917	3	75	25.00
	1918	2	45	22.50
	1919	3	30	10.00
	1920	3	60	20.00
	1922	7	230	32.85
	1923	4	185	46.25
Total		39	1,040	26.66
White-pine blister-rust quarantine, No. 26 (domestic)	1919	1	25	25.00
	1920	1	25	25.00
	1921	36	1,168	32.44
	1922	16	721	45.06
	1923	39	1,095	28.07
	1924	29	765	26.37
Total		122	3,799	31.14
Mediterranean fruit-fly and melon-fly quarantine (domestic)	1920	1	20	20.00
	1922	1	50	50.00
	1923	4	126	31.50
Total		6	196	32.66
European corn borer quarantine (domestic)	1922	1	25	25.00
	1923	2	50	25.00
	1924	4	4	1.00
Total		7	79	11.28
Avocado or alligator-pear order (foreign)	1921	2	5	[1] 2.50
	1923	1	5	5.00
Total		3	10	3.33
Sweet-potato and yam quarantine (domestic)	1921	1	10	10.00
	1923	1	1	1.00
Total		2	11	5.50
Sugar-cane quarantine (foreign)	1922	2		([2])
Japanese beetle quarantine (domestic)	1923	2	[3] 10	5.00
Mexican fruit-fly quarantine (foreign)	1924	1	100	100.00
Nursery stock, plant and seed quarantine (foreign)	1924	1	25	25.00

[1] While one of the violators of this order was fined $5, the other was sentenced to 1 hour in the custody of the marshal.

[2] Both violators of this quarantine were sentenced to 28 days in jail (they had spent this time in jail prior to conviction).

[3] In connection with one of these convictions, the defendant was also fined $5 for alteration of certificates.

ANALYSIS OF CONVICTIONS AND FINES UNDER BLISTER-RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 26)

Convictions, total amount of fines imposed, and average of such fines in various States during 1922, 1923, and 1924

State	1922			1923			1924		
	Number of convictions	Total of fines	Average of fines	Number of convictions	Total of fines	Average of fines	Number of convictions	Total of fines	Average of fines
Michigan	4	$365	$91.25				4	$175	$43.75
New York	6	210	35.00	3	$325	+$108.33	7	325	+46.42
Ohio	8	480	60.00	5	130	26.00	4	45	11.25
Illinois	2	61	30.50	8	250	31.25	2	50	25.00
Arkansas				2	60	30.00			
New Jersey	1	25	25.00				1	25	25.00
Wisconsin	1	25	25.00	1	25	25.00	1	25	25.00
Iowa	6	190	+31.66	7	100	+14.28	2	35	17.50
Missouri				1	10	10.00	2	20	10.00
Minnesota	2	11	5.50	10	175	17.50	4	50	12.50
Pennsylvania				1	10	10.00	1	10	10.00
Maryland				1	10	10.00	1	5	5.00

NOTE.—In a few instances the fines cover convictions on more than one count.

Total number of convictions, by States, for the three-year period, together with total amount and average of fines imposed for this period

State	Number of convictions	Total of fines	Average of fines	State	Number of convictions	Total of fines	Average of fines
Michigan	8	$540.00	$67.50	Wisconsin	3	$75.00	$25.00
New York	16	860.00	53.75	Iowa	15	325.00	+21.66
Ohio	17	655.00	+38.52	Missouri	3	30.00	10.00
Illinois	12	361.00	+30.08	Minnesota	16	236.00	14.75
Arkansas	2	60.00	30.00	Pennsylvania	2	20.00	10.00
New Jersey	2	50.00	25.00	Maryland	2	15.00	7.50

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet-potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black-stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (third revision), as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all

sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., and certain portions of the county of New Castle, Del., of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton

and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12; Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period

not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria meleagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruits, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.; *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities, and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Christmas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated

portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihuahua and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* GEORGE B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, M. B. WAITE, and R. A. OAKLEY; R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Assistant to the Chairman*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX, 1924

Page

Almeria grapes. *See* Grapes, Spanish.
Avocados:
  Colombian, entry at northern ports authorized ---- 20
  Cuban, entry at southern ports authorized ---- 97–98
Blister rust quarantines:
  Conference on Quarantine No. 26—
    Notice of ---- 98–99
    Report of, with recommendations of Bureau of Plant Industry ---- 115–119
  Poster re Quarantine No. 54, instructions to postmasters ---- 63
Board personnel, changes in ---- 127
Broomcorn:
  Heavily infested, entry not to be tolerated (HB–181) ---- 15
  Regulations under Quarantine 41 amended placing further restriction on entry (T. D. 39945) ---- 15
Brown-tail moth, revised regulations under Quarantine 45 ---- 37–43
  Instructions to postmasters ---- 43
California provides additional points for terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products ---- 21
Canada:
  Christmas trees, restrictions on entry ---- 65–67
    Treasury Decision No. 40331 ---- 99
  Cotton samples, conditions governing reentry as passengers' baggage ---- 8
  Cut flowers, restrictions on entry removed ---- 64–65
  Grapes, Spanish, collectors of customs instructed to guard against entry via ---- 98
Central America, fruit fly survey, report of ---- 20
Christmas trees:
  Canadian ---- 65–67
  Domestic ---- 40
Colombia:
  Avocados, entry at northern ports authorized ---- 20
  Fruit fly survey, report of ---- 20
Corn borer, European. *See* European corn borer.
Cotton regulations:
  Cotton samples, conditions governing reentry from Canada as passengers' baggage ---- 8
  Mexican cotton, provision for entry at border ports ---- 113–115
  Wrappings, disinfection requirement account of withdrawn ---- 34–35
    Treasury Decision No. 40573 ---- 115
Cuba:
  Avocados, entry at southern ports authorized ---- 97–98
  Citrus fruit, entry at Key West authorized for immediate transportation to interior ports ---- 98
  Potatoes, entry from ---- 21
Dominican Republic, Spanish grapes intended for ---- 125–126
European corn borer quarantine (domestic):
  Regulations amended to include additional infested areas (Amendment No. 1) ---- 121–123
    Instructions to postmasters ---- 123
  Revision to include Maine and Rhode Island ---- 52–57
    Instructions to postmasters ---- 57
European corn borer quarantine (foreign):
  Broomcorn, heavily infested, entry not to be tolerated (HB–181) ---- 15
  Broomcorn, regulations amended placing further restrictions on entry of (T. D. 39945) ---- 15
Fruit and vegetable quarantine:
  Avocados, Colombian, entry at northern ports authorized ---- 20
  Avocados, Cuban, entry at southern ports authorized ---- 97–98
  Citrus fruit, Cuban, entry at Key West authorized for immediate transportation to interior ports ---- 98
  Grapes of European or Vinifera type, regulations amended placing further restrictions on entry (Amendment No. 2) ---- 16–17
    Treasury Decision No. 39983 ---- 20

Page

Fruit fly surveys:
- Central America — 20
- Colombia — 20

Fumigation plant, vacuum, erected at El Paso, Tex — 127

Georgia provides additional point for terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products and exempts tomato plants and slips — 99–100

Gipsy moth:
- Christmas trees, Canadian, quarantine against — 65–67
  - Treasury Decision No. 40331 — 99
- Nursery stock, conference on restrictions on movement, report of — 8–9
- Nursery stock, restrictions on movement during larval period — 35–36
- Public hearing to consider extension of quarantine to New York and New Jersey — 36–37
- Revised regulations under Quarantine No. 45 — 37–43
  - Instructions to postmasters — 43

Grapefruit, Cuban, entry at Key West authorized for immediate transportation to interior ports — 98

Grapes, Spanish:
- Admission for consumption in Northern States only not without risk — 58–60
- Cargo intended for transshipment to the Dominican Republic, infestation determined at New York — 125–126
- Entry via Canada, collectors of customs instructed to guard against — 98
- Mediterranean fruit fly, embargo to be continued on account of failure to exterminate — 97
- Mediterranean fruit fly infestation, further entry prohibited account of — 17–20, 60–62

Hearings, public, notice of:
- Gipsy moth re New York and New Jersey — 36–37
- Oriental bag moth — 100

Holland, restrictions on entry of plants from America, modification of — 25

Inspectors, general instructions to — 25–26
- Courtesies and gifts, acceptance forbidden — 25
- Material taken in course of inspection, disposition of — 26

Isle of Pines. *See* Cuba.

Japanese beetle quarantine, revision of — 43–52
- Farm products, restrictions on interstate shipment, temporary removal — 96
- Nursery stock, control of movement (HB–178 and HB–180) — 9–15
  - Conference, notice of — 123
  - Conference, report of — 124

Mail importations of plants and plant products, disposition authorized — 103–105
- Collectors of customs, instructions to — 104
- Federal Horticultural Board inspectors, instructions to — 105
- Postmasters, instructions to — 103

Mediterranean fruit fly:
- Grapes, Spanish—
  - Admission for consumption in Northern States dangerous — 58–60
  - Cargo intended for Dominican Republic, infestation determined at New York — 125–126
  - Embargo to be continued account failure to eradicate — 97
  - Infested with — 17–20, 60–62
- Menace to United States — 57–58
- Victoria, Australia, invaded by — 62–63

Mexico, provision for entry of cotton at border ports — 113–115

Mississippi provides additional points for terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products — 100

Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine:
- Cut flowers, Canadian, restrictions removed (Amendment No. 1) — 64–65
- Cut flowers, restrictions on entry — 64–65
- Earth or unapproved packing material, warning notice against (HB–185) — 96–97
- Foreign certification, regulations amended discontinuing requirement of freedom from earth (Amendment No. 2) — 119–121

Oregon, revision of points for terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products — 67

Oriental bag moth:
- Hearing, notice of — 100
- Hearing, report of, no Federal quarantine to be issued — 101

Personnel of board, changes in — 127

Pink bollworm quarantine (No. 52):
- Amended to allow freer movement of cotton and cottonseed from Eddy and Chaves Counties, N. Mex. (Amendment No. 4) — 93–96
- Amended to permit interstate movement of seed cotton from one regulated area to another regulated area for ginning (Amendment No. 2) — 1–3
- Cotton fields, Texas, cleaning, report of — 3–8
- Fumigation plant, vacuum, erected at El Paso, Tex — 127
- Permits, summary of, issued under Federal and State quarantines — 34

Plant quarantine conference re Federal and State powers:
- Preliminary letters to State quarantine officials — 23–25
- Notice of — 25
- Press reports — 73–74
- Quarantine powers, Federal and State, limitations of as determined by decisions of United States Supreme Court — 67–73
- Persons attending, list of — 76–77
- Formal report — 77–78
- Recommendations — 74–76
  - Receive unanimous indorsement — 101–102

Page
Postmasters, instructions to:
Blister rust quarantine (No. 54) 63
European corn borer quarantine 57, 123
Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine 43
Hawaiian plants and plant products 126
Mail importations of plants and plant products 103
Satin moth quarantine 125
Potatoes, Cuban, entry authorized 21
Potato wart—statement of policy (HB-177) 22
Quarantine officials, State, list of 78–79
Quarantine powers, Federal and State, limitations of as determined by decisions of the United States Supreme Court 67–73
Satin moth quarantine, regulations amended to include additional infested area (Amendment No. 2) 124–125
Instructions to postmasters 125
Surveys, insect pests and plant diseases, in foreign countries:
Central America, fruit flies 20
Colombia, fruit flies 20
Cuba, potato diseases and pests 21
Terminal inspection:
California provides additional inspection points 21
Georgia provides additional inspection point and exempts tomato plants and slips 99–100
Mississippi provides additional inspection points 100
Oregon, revision of inspection points 67
Shipments under certificate of Federal Horticultural Board no longer exempt 99
Utah provides additional inspection points 21
Treasury decisions:
Broomcorn, further restrictions on entry (No. 39945) 15
Christmas trees, Canadian, restrictions on entry (No. 40331) 99
Cotton wrappings, disinfection requirement withdrawn (No. 40573) 115
Grapes, European or Vinifera type, further restrictions on entry (No. 39983) 20
Plant quarantine act, compiled regulations (No. 40134) 80–85
Utah provides additional points for terminal inspection of mail shipments of plants and plant products 21
Violations of plant quarantine act, convictions for:
European corn borer quarantine (domestic) 27
Mexican fruit fly quarantine 26
Nursery stock, plant, and seed quarantine 86
Penalties imposed to December 31, 1924, summary of 128
White pine blister rust quarantine 26, 85–86, 105–106, 127
Convictions and fines, analysis of 129

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1925